

THE VIEW AT COLUMBIA POINT

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT
COLLECTION

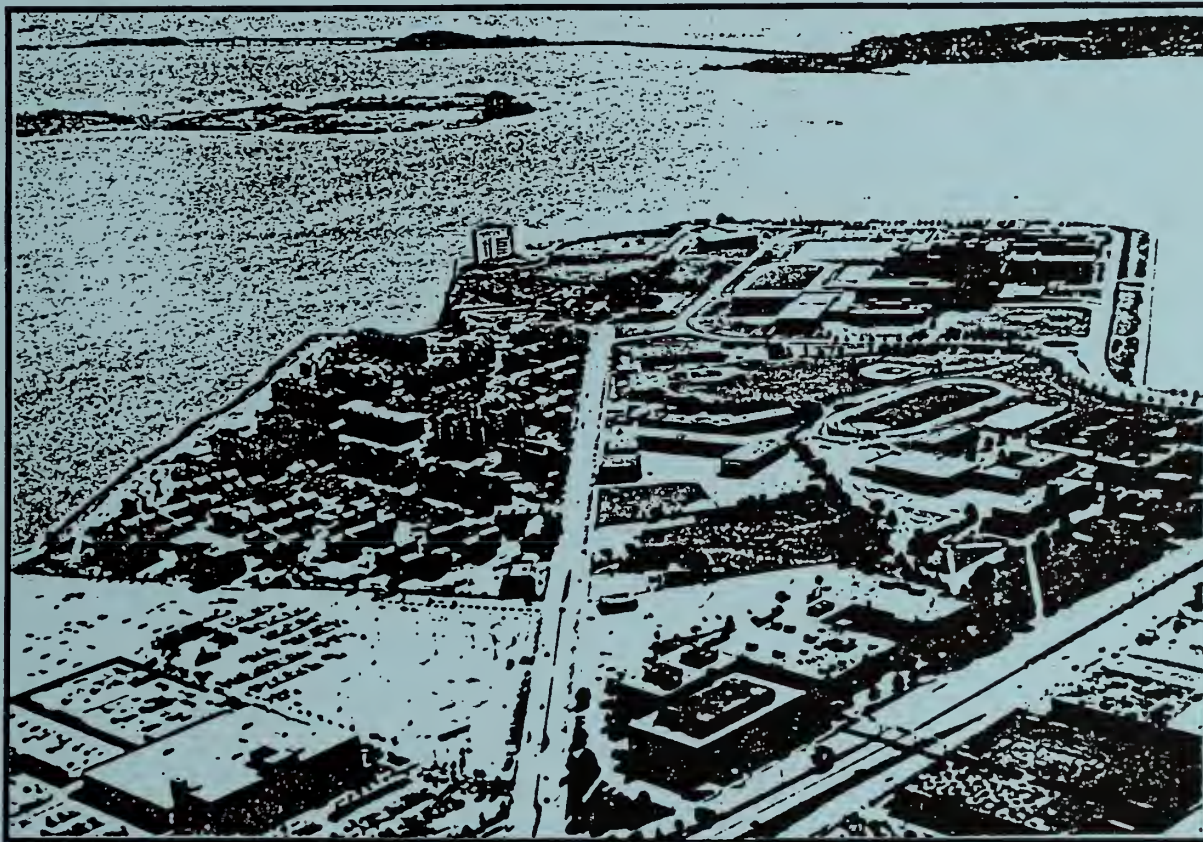
FEB 7 1991

A Self-Guiding Tour

University of Massachusetts
Depository Copy

by

Barbara Robinson, Commonwealth Museum
Samuel Rubin, John F. Kennedy Library



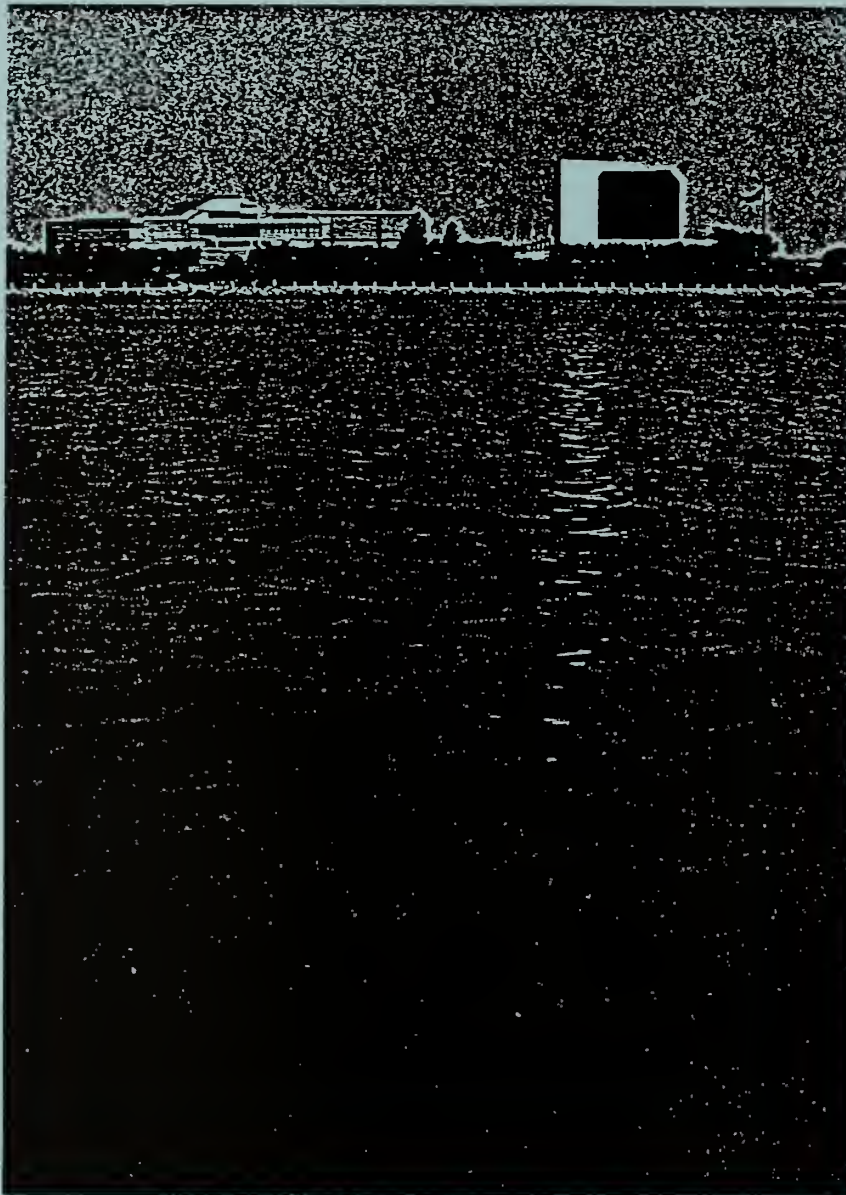
Commonwealth Museum
Office of the Secretary of State
Michael J. Connolly, Secretary



John F. Kennedy Library
National Archives &
Records Administration



*Cover photo: Columbia Point by Aerial Photos International, Inc., gift of
Corcoran-Jennison Co., Harbor Point Project, to the Kennedy Library
See back page for other photo and graphics credits*



*Southeast View of Massachusetts Archives and Kennedy Library
by T.C. Fitzgerald*

Copies of this free booklet are available from:
The Commonwealth Museum At Columbia Point,
220 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125
or the John F. Kennedy Library, Education Department,
Columbia Point, Boston, MA 02125

April 1990

THE VIEW AT COLUMBIA POINT

Welcome!

It seems fitting that Columbia Point be associated with the name of one of history's great explorers because there are many discoveries to be made at Columbia Point. When you visit the Massachusetts Archives/Commonwealth Museum and the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum to explore the political and social heritage of our state and nation, you will find a wealth of exhibits and archival resources inside. The outside environment has its own valuable stories. This self-guiding booklet will help you uncover the natural and cultural history of Columbia Point through a leisurely walk around these two buildings.

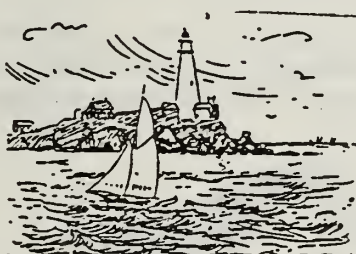
The booklet suggests a route with ten vantage points or "stations" where you can stop and learn about particular features in that vicinity. Feel free, however, to start at either building and follow your own order. All ages are invited to enjoy this walk, but we have tried to include at least one activity at each station for students and the young at heart. We hope many of you will uncover some "finds" of your own and share your discoveries with us!

Columbia Point is a place of contrasts. The Archives building and the Kennedy Library store "treasures" of government documents while they sit on land filled with "trash." The buildings have stable, controlled environments inside while the natural environment outside is exposed to unstable elements which encourage pockets of "urban wilderness" to exist. Before the trip begins, find out more about the contrasting environments and the role of government at Columbia Point in the overview which follows.

Enjoy it all and come back soon!

Barbara Robinson
Commonwealth Museum

Samuel Rubin
John F. Kennedy Library



The Shaping of Columbia Point

A variety of natural forces are at work to make the view at Columbia Point an ever-changing one. The most significant factor, however, in shaping the peninsula as it appears today is the human process we call "government."

Look around you. All of the large structures you see, including much of the land itself, bears evidence of government at work.

The dominant group of buildings on the south end of the Point is a state-run institution of higher learning—the University of Massachusetts/Boston campus. The large complex which you see on the north end, looking beyond the castle-like pumphouse, is public housing for the City of Boston—the newly renovated Harbor Point Project. Education and housing are two continuing community needs which government has responded to at Columbia point.

The response of government to these and a multitude of other needs—can be traced through public records, such as those stored in the Massachusetts Archives and the John F. Kennedy Library. Both buildings are themselves part of the state and federal government respectively. The Archives is administered by the Office of the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth, and the Library by the National Archives and Records Administration.

Here, government is responding to a very basic human need: the need to remember and understand the past, and to save things for posterity. But the land on which both buildings stand was created by exactly the opposite purpose—the need to throw things away!

Originally a salt marsh and a part of the Harbor, this whole end of the Point was for many years a landfill site. The subsoil below your feet is full of the cast-off products of 20th century civilization. Perhaps sometime in the next millenium, archaeologists and historians of the future will be as interested in the trash buried on the site as they are in the treasures preserved.

These two opposing impulses—throwing away and preserving—have created an indoor and outdoor environment here of extremes.

This somewhat isolated peninsula must have seemed a good choice for a landfill, near enough to Boston for convenience, but far more exposed to the elements—to light, heat and moisture. Nature could go to work here effectively in breaking down the tons of garbage, creating usable new land in the process.

Historical documents, on the other hand, whether on paper, photographic film, audio or video-tape, need to be protected from these same elements. The effects of light, heat and mositure can combine to destroy these valuable records.

Thus, in the rather harsh outdoor environment here on the Point, where the forces of nature—wind, rain, sun, tides—continually assert themselves—a highly controlled interior environment has been created at both the Kennedy Library and Massachusetts Archives.



PUMP STATION

HARBOR POINT HOUSING PROJECT

Self-Guiding Tour Map

TRACK

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

PARKING LOT

PLAYING FIELD

BACK PLAZA ⑧

FRONT PLAZA ⑩

PARKING LOT ⑨

GREEN ISLANDS

JFK KENNEDY LIBRARY

HARDY LOGIST TREES ⑦

ARCHIVES

SCULPTURE ②

← TO SAVIN HILL COVE ③

④
← PATHWAY TO HARBOR WALK

← HARBOR WALK ⑤ →

SCALE 50 100

NORTH

SMALL PUMP HOUSE

FISHING POINT

SLOPE

SLOPE

ENTRY DRIVE

HARBOR WALK

THE ISLANDS OF DORCHESTER BAY



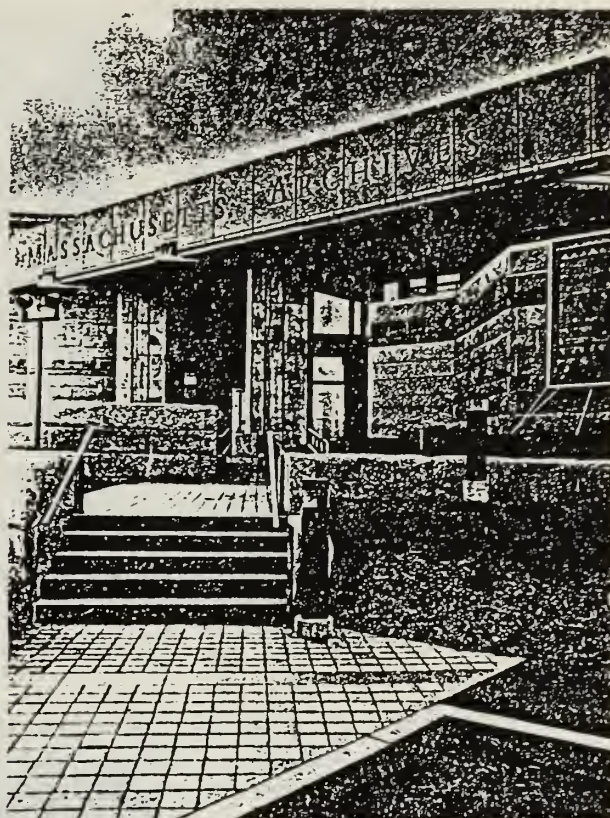
THE VIEW AT COLUMBIA POINT

Station 1. In Front of the State Archives Building

Look up at the building with the words "Massachusetts Archives" carved into the rock above the entrance doors. Construction of the Massachusetts Archives Building began in 1982; it was dedicated in November 1985 and opened to the public in April 1986. Three divisions of the Office of the Secretary of State are housed within: the State Archives, the State Records Center and the Commonwealth Museum, as well as Micrographics Management.

This facility was built to store the records of the Commonwealth safely and efficiently, conserve them, make them available to the public (usually through microfilm), and provide a museum to help interpret their meaning from past to present.

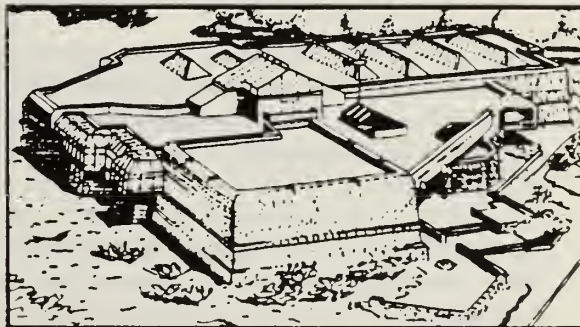
What does this solid-looking structure remind you of? The architect, Arrowstreet, Inc. of Cambridge, designed the building to look like a fortress outside, with modern archival management conditions inside. Situated comfortably between the UMass Campus (brick and glass) and the Kennedy Library (modern white concrete and black glass), it was constructed by R. W. Granger and Co. at a cost of \$19 million.



Move close to the building to feel its surface. Solid, hard and rough. It is granite! See if you can find its separate minerals: quartz (grey, translucent), feldspar (pinky-white, opaque) and hornblende or mica (dark, shiny, scaly). Draw or describe its texture and appearance in your own words in the back of the booklet.

Notice there are two different colors of rock. That is because the granite came from two different quarries. The major part of the building is of the lighter grey, brought here from Deer Isle, Maine. The darker grey, the accent color, originated in Manitoba, Canada. Final work on cutting into proper form took place in Rhode Island. Why didn't we use Massachusetts granite? No working quarries exist with the quantities needed. The famous Quincy quarries nearby, which helped to build the growing port of Boston, are now just a historical site.

As you move from the front of the building with its glass windows and doors to its side facing the Harbor, no windows appear. This is where the storage vaults are located on four floors inside. In the main floor public reading room, documents from the vault may be brought out if warranted. Whenever documents are available on microfilm, the originals are not touched, which helps to prolong their lifetime.



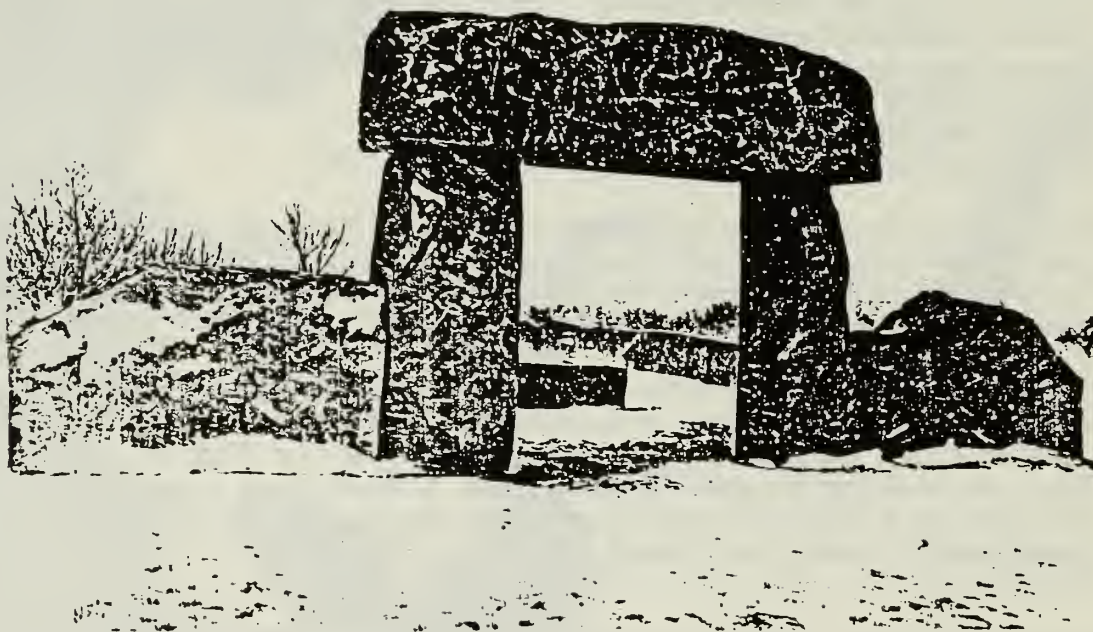
Station 2. Pathway and Outdoor Sculpture



On the Harbor side of the building, there are three human activity areas surrounded by landscaped grass and coastal shrubs (rosa rugosa, viburnum, bayberry, juniper). The first is a seating area with a flagpole. (You will recognize the American flag, but do you know the seal of the State flag?) The stone benches continue the use of rough-hewn granite close to the earth.

As the pathway meets the road, turn right (south). Search carefully for the second area, a square brick foundation from a former building of the Boston water and sewer system. Look across the road to the pump house at the edge of the Harbor. These buildings connected to the Old Calf Pasture Pumping Station, the larger ornate pump station building in the opposite direction on the exit roadway.

Continue on the grass to the third and most dramatic area, the outdoor sculpture which is part of the Commonwealth's "public art" program. The artist commissioned to do this work, Carlos Dorrien, won a national competition for his plan. His public art also appears at the Porter Square subway station and the Harborwalk at Logan Airport. Inside the building are scale models of the sculpture and more about the artist.



Walk around the "Archival Stone and Courtyard" to get a sense of its plan, and then enter the archway to feel its interior world. The basalt rock came from Pennsylvania. Carefully selected for size, it was finished on the site. The artist wanted to convey the feeling of New England landscape cleared for habitation, with stone walls on the outside and a safe place within.

How do you react to this sculpture? What does it remind you of inside the courtyard? What else could an archway to and from the Harbor mean? Sit down, look around, think, imagine, and write your impressions on an empty back page.

Station 3. Feeder Path To Harbor Walk

Cross the road (look carefully) to the front of the small pump house. Notice the large stand of staghorn sumac shrubs or small trees. In the spring each large bud along the leafstem produces a "compound" leaf, which means many leaflets appear on one stem (11-26!), instead of the common single leaf.

If the leaflets are out, count the number on several stems to get an average. The leaflets are opposite each other on the stem but each stem on the branch is alternate. Find the velvety hairs on the new branches. Does the bark feel like a staghorn antler? The tip displays a large cluster of white flowers in spring which becomes a cone of red berries by summer. This red fruit lends bright color to many New England roadsides, often staying on the bush all winter if not eaten by birds.



Did you know that sumac fruit is most nourishing and was used by earlier Native inhabitants of this area? When seeped in hot water, it produces a naturally sweet, tasty tea full of vitamin C. It can also be served as cold "Indian lemonade." Do not confuse this fruit with the white colored berries of the wetland sumac, called "poison sumac"!

As you walk along the grass to the UMass feeder path down to the Harbor Walk, you will pass clumps of willow shrubs. Compare their leaves with the sumac. Are they simple or compound? Opposite or alternate? You might recognize this shrub in the spring by its "pussy willows," but how would you recognize it in other seasons? What makes it special? The hollow wood was important to Native people for whistles and other uses.



Both sumac and willow are native plants which are pioneer shrubs. Along with grasses and herbs and small seedling trees, they are the first plants to come into this kind of a cleared area and take over any open area not maintained. If nature is left alone here, mature trees will represent the final stage of succession. Since this area is used and managed, it will probably never reach maturity.

In among the shrubs are small trees. Guess which plants came in by airborne seed, and which were planted. The rows of honey locust trees look too managed to be natural, but find the other variety (poplar) in scattered locations. What else can you find that came in naturally? Try to guess how much change has occurred since the UMass campus was first landscaped. Nature is persistent and strong, even in the face of winds from the Harbor and attempts to manage! Continue on the paved walk until you reach the Harbor Walk overlooking Dorchester Bay.

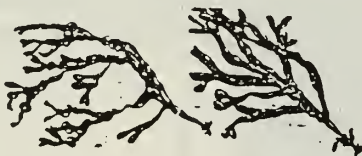
Station 4. Harbor Walk overlooking Savin Hill Cove

Walk south (right) along the paved Harbor Walk. Notice the planted rose and beach plum bushes and try to recognize plants that nature has brought in. At the bend, look down to the right. From this point you will be able to see in the distance to the end of the Walk at Morrissey Boulevard with the Savin Hill Boat House to the left. Inbetween is the Savin Hill Cove. If you have time for a ten-minute walk to the end, this is a nice excursion.

About half-way down this inlet is a boat house and ramp owned by the University. In season the Enviro-Lab boat takes "Harbor Explorations" from this point, bringing many teachers and schoolchildren out to investigate water life and pollution problems. The Environmental Science Department of the University also takes water and bottom mud samples from the Harbor for chemical and biological analysis in its laboratories.



You can see portions of the mud flats at low tide. Once a popular place for clammers, shellfishing is closed here because of pollution. There is normally a 9 ft. fluctuation of the tides, with spring tides reaching up to 11 feet, and monthly variations according to the phases of the moon. (Is the moon visible in the sky right now?)



See if you can find the seaweed, or marine algae, on the sea wall. The normal high-water mark is outlined by blue-green algae. The brown algae which covers the rock down to the low point of the intertidal zone is fucus, also known as rockweed. From a distance you can recognize it by its color and bubbling from its air bladder can be seen close-up. Under a microscope, it resembles the picture to the left.



When the tides come in, so do many waterbirds that like the secluded and nutrient-rich basin of the Savin Hill Cove, especially the herring gulls (far left) which feed along the mussel bars, and the cormorants (left) which dive for mollusks and small fish. Search for small black and white ducks in loose flocks near the shore (buffleheads, bottom left). How many different species can you find?

The Savin Hill Boat Club stands on the peninsula of land near the old landing site of the first colonial settlers from Dorchester, England who founded this earliest of towns in 1630, an event reenacted each year. When the original settlers arrived there was no Columbia Point! Just mud flats and marsh grasses on the higher land. It was used as a calf pasture; it was still known as "The Old Calf Pasture" when the Boston sewage system located a pumping station here with the same name.

Station 5: Fishing Point

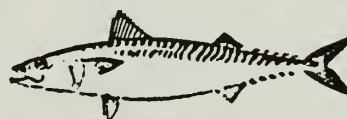
As you head back to the old pump house, look out at the southern view of Dorchester Bay and beyond. To the left of the brightly colored Boston Gas tanks are the Blue Hills, the highest points in the horizon. They were called "Massachusett" by the Natives of the Massachusett tribe, translated as "great hills" or "a place of stone."

Look for the Quincy shoreline. Standing out like a small modern waterfront city is its Marina Bay section. Only a few years ago this was a storage area of low real estate value, but now condominiums, restaurants, offices and stores line its banks, and the water shuttle stops to pick up commuters and tourists in this fast-growing community. The old Fore River Quincy Shipyards are in the distance, where JFK's father worked during World War I. The Shipyards are no longer building Navy boats, and as a symptom of the times, the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, charged with a \$6 billion cleanup of the Harbor, has its resource recovery unit located there.

To the left of Marina Bay the Squantum neck of Quincy extends to the north. Moon Island is connected by a causeway, which is joined by a bridge to the larger Long Island. Moon's sewage storage tanks were considered part of an advanced disposal system when built in 1878 but can no longer be used. Long, the largest of the Harbor Islands, has a long institutional and military history under Boston ownership. From a distance you may be able to see the lighthouse and fort at its tip, or the hospital facilities which spread out over its middle section.

Continue on the Harbor Walk until you reach the semicircular area below the pump house. Over time this has become a fishing point which attracts a steady stream of people, in spite of warnings about the quality of fish from the polluted Harbor. This is one of several areas along Dorchester Bay with deep waters close to the shore, good for fishing. The "bait" fish too small for eating (mummichog, 2-3", and silver-sides, 4") can withstand cold temperatures, providing year-round food for other fish. Migratory fish such as flounder may spawn here in spring. Young mackerel "schoolies" (10-12") come in from May to October; during this same period of time an occasional striped bass can be caught, but most frequently reeled are bluefish which chase schools of menhaden, small fish of the herring family, into the shore. From fall to spring cod sometimes can be pulled in, but are usually found farther offshore.

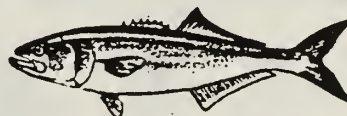
WINTER FLOUNDER
Pseudopleuronectes americanus
Av., 1/2-1 1/2 lbs.
Common, 2-3 lbs.
Reaches, 5 lbs.



ATLANTIC MACKEREL
Scomber scombrus
Av., 1/2-1 lb.
Common, 1-2 lbs.
Reaches, 4 lbs.



STRIPED BASS
Morone saxatilis
Av., 5-10 lbs.
Common, 15-30 lbs.
Reaches, 70 lbs.



BLUEFISH
Pomatomus saltatrix
Av., 1-3 lbs.
Common, 5-10 lbs.
Reaches, 25 lbs.



COD
Gadus morhua
Av., 5-10 lbs.
Common, 20-25 lbs.
Reaches, 200 lbs.



The "sacred cod," a symbol of Massachusetts, was once plentiful but has been overfished and its stocks are declining. That is true of many of the fish and shellfish of the Harbor and Bay, which also suffer from pollution effects. Colonists boasted of lobsters several feet long; huge cod waiting to be caught, jumped right into boats! Hopefully, with the cleanup of the Harbor, healthy fish and fish stories will return.

Station 6. Harbor Walk Between Small Pump House and JFK Library

Continue on the Harbor Walk toward the Kennedy Library. Looking across the Harbor from here you will see Thompson Island just opposite. It was formed over 12,000 years ago by glaciers, and contains an abundance of plant and animal life. Like many of the Harbor Islands, Native American artifacts have been unearthed there and the island has a long history of land use.



Thompson's Island, from South Boston.

Thompson, the only island privately-owned, presents a pastoral scene. If you can imagine this same view extended across the horizon and over towards downtown Boston, you will have a sense of how this whole area must have appeared to the early settlers.

Spectacle Island looms behind Thompson, an "ugly duckling" by comparison, still smoldering and smelly after years of use as a dump and demolition site. Two other islands visible from Columbia Point are Deer Island and Castle Island, both now joined to the mainland. Deer Island, to the far north, is connected to Winthrop. It can be recognized by its prison facilities and waste water treatment plant. To the immediate north above South Boston's Pleasure Bay, Fort Independence on Castle Island is the oldest fortification site in the country.

As you stroll along the walkway, you can see patches of beach grass growing on the slope. When this site was originally landscaped in 1979, the slender tufts of grass completely covered the hillside. In recent years, though, this area has become increasingly popular for recreational fishing.

Many fishermen park on the entry road above and take a short cut down toward the sea wall. They have gradually worn several paths into the slope. Rainwater streaming down, having no grass to retard its flow, has further eroded the ground.



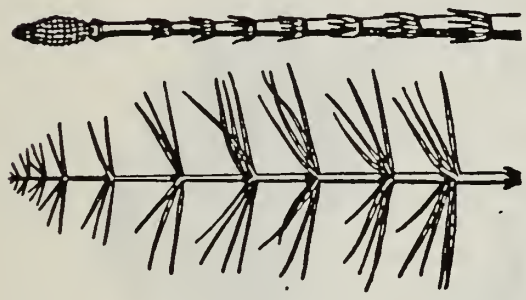
Alongside these eroded trails, other plants have gained a foothold, spreading around the slope and displacing the lovely, but fragile, beach grass.

See how many types of grasses you can find.

As you head toward the Kennedy Library, look for the "invading" plants and see how many you can recognize from the next page.



CAMPION (CATCHFLY)



HORSETAIL



QUEEN ANNE'S LACE



DANDELION



BUTTER AND EGGS



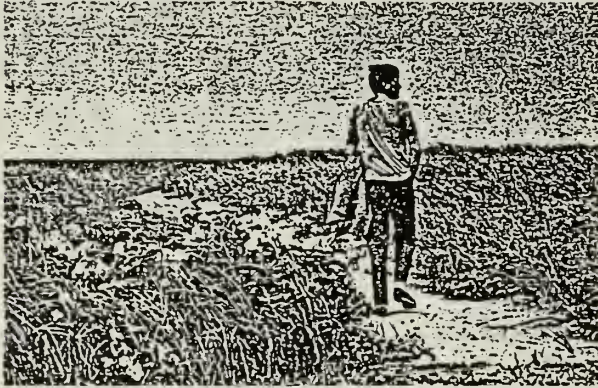
TANSY



MILKWEED

Station 7. Grassy Area Adjacent to Plaza Behind Library

The landscaping design for the Library's 12-acre site was a collaborative effort by Rachel Lambert Mellon and Dan Kiley. Mrs Mellon had been commissioned by President and Mrs. Kennedy to design the Rose Garden at the White House. Mr. Kiley's work includes the landscaping of the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, and the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis.



The challenge on this site was to connect the building to the sea and sky, as well as to the man whose memory is honored here. There is a famous photograph (it's the last picture you see as you leave the Museum) of a solitary John F. Kennedy walking near the shore on Cape Cod, surrounded by the wild roses and beachgrass which help give the Cape its special kind of beauty. These plants were included in the landscape plan for the Library.

The slope which rises up here toward the entry plaza in front of the Library has a mass of wild roses, which are usually in full bloom by the last week of May when JFK's birthday falls. Other plants, not part of the man-made design, but of nature's own, have taken root in this area. Vetch, for example, is found here too. It has tiny purplish flowers and tendrils which wrap themselves around some of the rose bushes.

If you look closely at the vetch flowers after they've bloomed you'll see what looks like a miniscule pea pod. Vetch, in fact, is in the same plant family as the pea. It is a legume. (Other members of the family are: beans, peanuts, alfalfa and clover.) The trees which surround you in this area are legumes too. These honey locusts produce their own variation on the 'pod' theme later in the season.



VETCH

Legumes are especially beneficial because not only do they produce nourishment for animals and people, but for other plants as well. In their roots, legumes develop nodules in which certain kinds of bacteria flourish. These "good-guy" bacteria help to remove nitrogen from the air and draw it down into the ground, enriching the soil for neighboring plants.

If you have a garden at home, try planting a legume and see if the flowers or other plants nearby grow any fuller or greener.

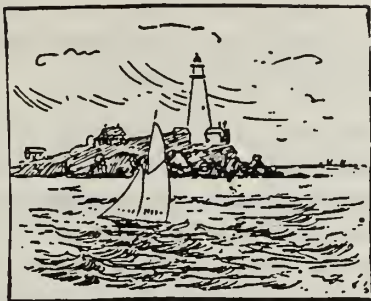


Curling
pods of
Honey Locust



Honey Locust

Station 8. Plaza behind the Kennedy Library



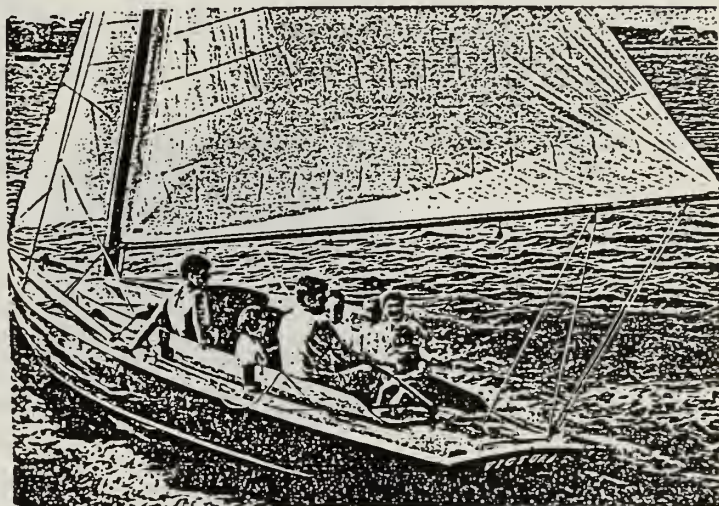
During the spring, summer and fall, JFK's boat *Victura* can be seen on the lawn, pointed towards the lighthouse at the entrance to Boston Harbor. His ancestors passed through that particular gateway into America—coming here to escape "the Great Hunger" which devastated Ireland in the mid-1800s.

JFK's father and grandfather grew up in East Boston, to the north near where Logan International Airport is today. Can you see the planes landing and taking off?

Victura was a gift to young John Kennedy from his parents. When he named the boat he was obviously thinking about competition—and winning of course. (In the Library's museum you can see a trophy he earned when the boat won first place in a race in Nantucket Sound.)

The President's love of the sea is evident from this observation made at the scene of America's Cup Races at Newport, RI in 1962:

"...It is an interesting biological fact that all of us have in our veins the exact same percentage of salt in our blood that exists in the ocean, and, therefore, we have salt in our blood, in our sweat, in our tears. We are tied to the ocean. And when we go back to the sea—whether it is to sail or to watch it—we are going back from whence we came..."



What are the waves doing right now as you look over the water? What rhythm are they beating upon the shore? How does it compare with your own inner rhythm of pulse and breath? (You can feel your heartbeat by gently pressing with your fingertips either at the side of your 'voicebox', or on your wrist.)

Are there gulls flying nearby? Is there any connection between the flapping of their wings and the clapping of the waves? As you head up the stairway, can you pick up the same beat in your step?

From the top of the stairway look down toward the big flagpole. Along the curving entry drive to the Library is a great profusion of wild roses seen against the backdrop of black pine which shields the parking area. The loud call of the pheasant cock or the chattering of seed-eating birds may be heard here. If you take a short walk to see this area and the magnificent view of the Harbor, be extra careful of the moving vehicles.

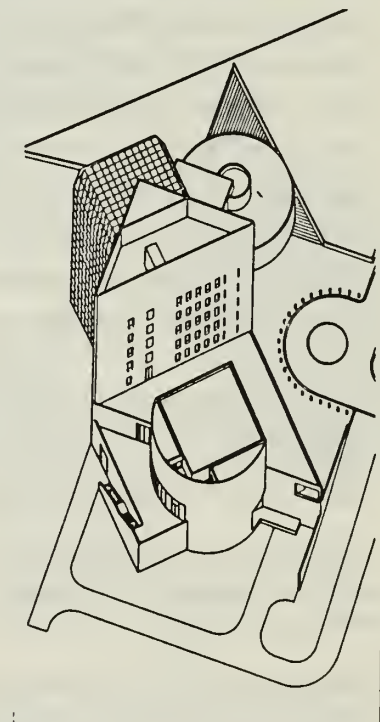
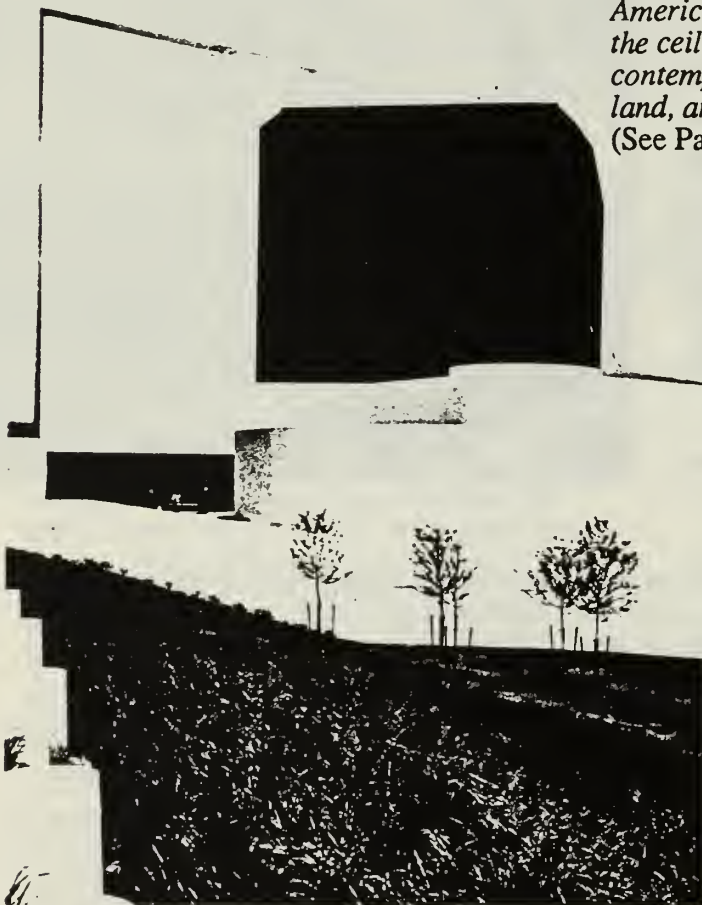
Station 9 Entry Plaza of the Kennedy Library

The John F. Kennedy Library was designed by I.M. Pei, and dedicated in 1979. The architect is probably the best person to tell about the building and site:

"The symbolic expressiveness of the Library gains enormously from the site on which it stands. A clear promontory, open to the sea and looking toward the busy shipping lane known as President Roads, Columbia Point is a spectacular setting for the memorial to a President who loved the sea and who is remembered for the breadth of his own horizons. On this dramatic site, where every architectural gesture becomes emphatic, we have tried to recapture some of John Kennedy's youthful and buoyant confidence in a building whose simple white forms suggest a lighthouse or a beacon."

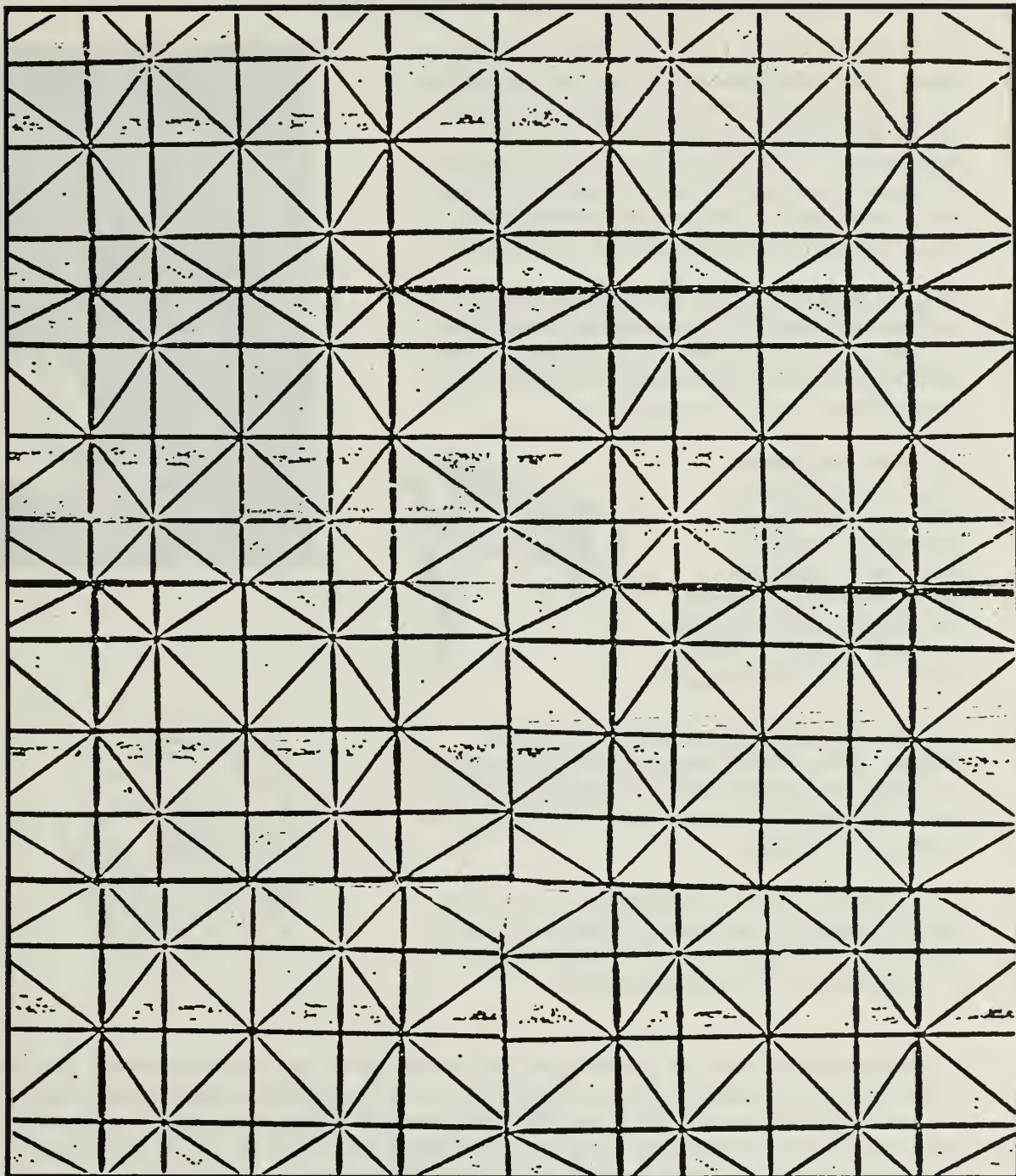
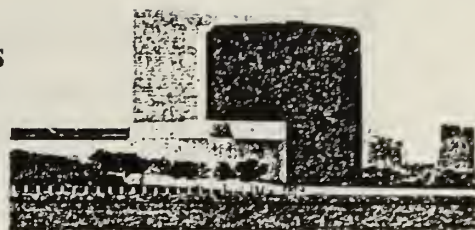
The design consists of a ten-story tower rising from a two-story base. The upper portion houses the archival, educational, and administrative activities. The two lower levels are open to the general public. The heart of the Library is the glass-enclosed Pavilion. It is the Library's most prominent visual feature, giving coherence and focus to the whole design. It is also the place where the Library's symbolic importance reaches its culmination. It has a square base, 70 feet to a side, with a vertical dimension of 110 feet. The largeness of this space is functionally necessary, for it is expected to accommodate hundreds of people at one time on a busy day. Despite its spaciousness, the Pavilion has been kept deliberately empty. Except for a large American flag suspended to one side from the ceiling, there is no distraction from the contemplation of the vast panorama of sky, land, and water that lies beyond."

(See Pavilion glass design on next page)



The planned expansion, as shaded in the artist's drawing to the right, is now underway. Scheduled to be ready for public use by spring 1991, it will contain large and small conference rooms, additional archival storage space, and a cafe.

The design for the Kennedy Library glass Pavilion is below. The light, but strong steel-tube framework is fascinating to look at. It may remind you of a spider's web or an 'Altair' design. Use colored pencils, markers or crayons to color it in.



Station 10. Parking Lot Between the Library and Archives

The "green islands" in the parking lot between the Massachusetts Archives building and the Kennedy Library were planted with honey locust trees and wild rose. They are still there but with each new growing season, a variety of other plants can be seen peeking out of—or in some case towering over—the thorny thicket at the base of the trees.

Pick out one of these mini-habitats, and see how many different kinds of plants you can find growing along with the roses. (In early spring, you may find it difficult to distinguish one brown or grey remnant of the previous year's growth from another, so give yourself an extra pat on the back for each variety you find.)

The wild rose is very hardy and doesn't require the spraying and careful tending which the more highly ornate and fragrant cultivated roses do—the ones you are likely to buy at the florist's. Each rose plant produces fruits called "hips" which are high in Vitamin C and can be used to make rose hip tea. Other, more familiar fruits come from this same plant family, such as apples, pears, and cherries.

Look at the thorny rose canes and you'll see the dried and withered hips from the last season. Can you find a five-pointed star? (All members of this plant family have it. Slice across the middle of an apple and you can see it clearly.)

If you are careful not to disturb any of the new growth, you can gently remove one of the old "fruits"—the uglier the better! Squeeze it between your fingers, and see if you can break it open. Are there seeds? Can you count them?



Do you think another hip will have the same number? What would have happened to the seeds if you hadn't come along? What will happen to them now? Will they grow outside your house? Will the birds try to eat them?



Along one whole side of the parking lot is a large stand of Japanese black pine, planted as a wind break. If you find a pine cone on the ground, pick it up and look at its seed-scale spirals.

Rainwater washing over the pine needle litter beneath picks up a substance which tends to keep seeds from germinating. So you may see less variety of plant material in this area. Unfortunately the same cannot be said for that other kind of material—trash—which does tend to accumulate here, deposited by a combination of wind and small acts of human carelessness multiplied many times over. If you will do a little "subtraction" before leaving this area, perhaps together we can reverse this un-natural process.

This page for drawings, descriptions, impressions



This page for discoveries at Columbia Point



Picture Credits

- Welcome: Lighthouse from Sweetser, M.F., *King's Handbook of Boston Harbor*. A Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands, Inc. Publication, Applewood Books, Box 2870, Cambridge, MA 02139.
- Maps: Self-guiding tour map from site drawing for Massachusetts Archives Bldg. by Arrowstreet Inc., Preliminary Building Design Report for State Archives, November 1978.
- Dorchester Bay Map; Kales: Emily and David, *All About The Boston Harbor Islands*, Hewitts Cove Publishing Co., Hingham, MA 02043.
- Station 1: Archives Building photograph by T.C. Fitzgerald, Staff Photographer, Office of the Secretary of State.
Profile of building adapted from drawing by Arrowstreet Inc.
- Station 2: Seal of Massachusetts, Office of the Secretary of State.
Sculpture photograph by T.C. Fitzgerald.
- Station 3: Sumac plant: Symonds, George W.D., *The Shrub Identification Book*. New York: Wm. Morrow & Co., 1963.
Hall, Alan, *The Wild Food Trail Guide*. Canada: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1973.
Willow plant: Symonds, *op. cit.*
- Station 4: Enviro-Lab, Harbor Explorations, Institute of Teaching and Learning, UMass/Harbor Campus.
Fucus: Zim and Ingle, *Seashores*, A Golden Guide. NY, Golden Press, 1955.
Waterbirds: Zim and Ingle, *op. cit.*
Bull, John *et al*, *Birds of North America*. A Macmillan Field Guide. New York: Collier Macmillan, 1985.
- Station 5: Fish: Fichter, George S. and Phil Francis, *Fishing*. A Golden Guide. NY: Golden Press, 1965.
Historic picture: Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands, *op. cit.*
- Station 6: Thompson Island Historic Picture, Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands, *op. cit.*
Grassy slope: John F. Kennedy Library brochure.
- Station 7: JFK at Cape Cod: Mark Shaw, photographer, JFK Library.
Vetch: Peterson & McKenny, *A Field Guide to Wildflowers*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1968.
Honey Locust: Platt, Rutherford, *A Pocket Guide to Trees*. New York: Pocket Books, 1972.
- Station 8: Historic Lighthouse: Friends of the Boston Harbor Islands, *op. cit.*
Victura: Mark Shaw, photographer, JFK Library.
- Station 9: John F. Kennedy Library brochure.
Addition plan from JFK Library Newsletter.
- Station 10: Rosa Rugosa photograph by Samuel Rubin.
Rose hip from Symonds, *op. cit.*
Cone imprint by Samuel Rubin.



